

To the PEOPLE.

HAVING endeavored to shew in my former address to you, that the legislature assumed a power not vested in them by the Constitution, when they passed a resolution on the last day of their session, censuring two of the judges of the court of Appeals for an opinion given by them in the suit, *Kenion against M'Connell*, it now remains for me to prove that this resolution was not the result of a regard to those who were supposed to be affected by that opinion. In doing this it will be necessary in the first place, to consider the proceedings of the legislature, on the application made to them by the remonstrance (which I have called a petition in my former address to you) which has been published in the Kentucky Gazette, and on the subsequent petition; in the second, to enquire how, or by what means, the claims of those whose interest was likely to be affected by this opinion could be secured, and whether any such attempt was made; and in the third, whether the resolution adopted was likely to produce that effect. Soon after the remonstrance I have spoken of was presented, the following resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, which with the yeas and nays taken on the question will appear by the journals: "Whereas a late decision of the Court of Appeals is likely to destroy the titles of many persons whose claims are founded on the certificates granted in consideration of settlement, by the Commissioners appointed by virtue of an act of the Virginia assembly passed in the May session 1779, entitled 'An act for adjusting and settling the titles of claimants to unpatented lands under the present and former government, previous to the establishment of the commonwealth's land office; by construing the explanatory clause in the 5th section of the said act, declaring that no title shall be entitled to the allowance granted the settlers by this act, unless they have made a crop of corn in the country, or resided there at least one year, since the time of their settlement, to extend to the two different classes of settlers, who by virtue of the said act became entitled to settlements of 400 acres of land, and the pre-emption of 1000 acres adjoining, not both parts of the declaratory clause, to each class of settlers, but the raising a crop of corn to the settler who for the greater safety had settled himself in a village or township and the residence of 12 months to the actual settler, when the commissioners themselves, as appears by their records, granted certificates to each class of settlers who settled, and either made corn, or resided 12 months. And whereas it will untie the titles of all claimants under the commissioners' certificates to permit the courts of justice, to enquire into the nature of the services performed by such claimants, after the said commissioners have determined that they were entitled thereby to the quantity of land in the certificate distributed. And whereas, even if the general expressions of the law were uncertain on this subject, judicial construction had determined the validity of such claims, for such services performed contained in a certificate, before the compact was entered into with the State of Virginia, and whereas also the said compact with the State of Virginia, declaring that all private rights and interests of land within the said district, derived from the laws of Virginia, prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed State, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this State, has prevented the legislature of this State from declaring the true intent and

meaning of the said act; but cannot be construed as to prevent the legislative authority of the two States, from preventing any of those evils, to prevent and remedy which the compact was formed.

Resolved, That the Act before recited, did vest in the commissioners appointed by virtue thereof, full power and authority to determine the rights of claimants to settlements and pre-emptions of 1400 and to pre-emptions of 400 and 1000 acres of land, by virtue of the services therein enumerated. And that their adjudications on the claims submitted to them, were, and ought to be considered as final, except in the cases in which by the said act an appeal was allowed. And that the certificate being the record of such adjudication if obtained without fraud, ought to be considered a conclusive evidence of the right of the holder, to the quantity of land therein expressed, for the services therein enumerated.

Resolved, that a declaratory law to this effect ought to be passed, as soon as the assent of the legislature of Virginia is obtained, & that the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit this resolution to the executive of Virginia to be laid before the General Assembly of that State, with a request that they will consider the same, and if they think it proper, pass a declaratory law to this effect, or take such other steps as in their wisdom shall seem fit and proper.

This resolution was rejected by a large majority. During the time however it was under consideration, it was assented to by those who were opposed to the resolution, and who afterwards advocated the address to remove, that the Legislature of Virginia was competent to the task of passing such a law; or if she was not, and any of the citizens of Virginia, were aggrieved by the law, the State of Virginia might seek relief under the 12th section of the compact which is as follows (to wit): "That in case any complaint or dispute shall at any time arise between the commonwealth of Virginia and the said district, after it shall be an independent State, concerning the meaning or execution of the foregoing articles, the same shall be determined by six commissioners, of whom two shall be chosen by each of the parties, and the remainder by the commissioners to first appointed. The absurdity of these arguments I shall take notice of hereafter; it is my business now, only to give an historical detail of the proceedings. Soon after the above resolution was rejected, the petition I spoke of in my former address was presented, those concerned in the measure, best know what means were made use of to obtain it. On this petition, altho I am told the scheme was in agitation before the petition was thought of, the following resolution was brought into the house of representatives: "Whereas it is represented to the present General Assembly that two of the judges of the court of Appeals (to wit) George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian, at the last term of the said court, did give an opinion and decree after solemn argument, in the cause of *Kenion vs M'Connell*, that is contrary to the plain letter, intent and meaning of the act, entitled 'An act for adjusting and settling the titles of claimants to unpatented lands under the present and former government previous to the establishment of the commonwealth's land office; which said opinion and decree are subversive of the plainest principles of law and justice and involve in their consequences the dilapidation and ruin of many of our innocent and meritorious citizens. And whereas the said George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian, who gave the opinion and decree aforesaid must have done so, either from

undue influence, corrupt motives, or want of judgment; as said opinion and decree, expressly contravenes the decisions of the court of commissioners, who were authorized to adjust and settle titles under the said recited act; and also contradicts a former decision of the late supreme court for the district of Kentucky on a similar point, whence arises a well grounded apprehension, that the said George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian are altogether destitute of that judgment, integrity and firmness, which are essential in every judge, but more especially in judges of the supreme court, and that there is no security for property so long as the said George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian continue as judges of the court of Appeals: And whereas also the constitution provides that for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor may remove any judge of a superior or inferior court, on the address of two thirds of each branch of the legislature, and the legislature do hereby before recited cause proper for their interpolation and address, do resolve,

Resolved, that the said George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian ought respectively to be removed from their office of judge of the court of Appeals, and that a joint committee from each branch of the legislature, be appointed to prepare an address to the governor for that purpose. This resolution was as I have before observed rejected by a majority; to attain the object in view, it must have been passed by two thirds of each branch of the legislature. But during the argument and before the question was put, it was amended by striking out the words 'corrupt motives' and 'integrity.' I shall now only add a copy of the resolution sent from the Senate, on the last day of the session; and then proceed to the second point.

In Senate, Dec. 20th, 1794.—Resolved, that it is the opinion of this house, that the judges Muter and Sebastian, in the case of *Kenion vs M'Connell*, have given a decision, contrary to the plain meaning and intent of the law; that their decision if established will contravene the purpose of the legislature of Virginia in establishing a board of commissioners, to grant settlements rights to certain settlers in the western country, and will do injustice to many of the first settlers in this country, which decision we believe from what appears at this time proceeded from a want of a proper knowledge of the law, or some impure motives, that appear, to discover a want of integrity. I find, the words 'a want of a proper knowledge of the laws,' have been substituted since the resolution was introduced into the committee of the whole Senate, on the state of the commonwealth, in the place of the words 'a criminal ignorance of the law.' I cannot here avoid remarking the inconsistency of the conduct of the house of representatives; after voting unanimously on Friday, that that part of the resolution which charges the judges with corrupt motives and want of integrity, should be struck out, they passed the last resolution on Saturday, in which the judges are charged with 'a want of a proper knowledge of the law, or some impure motives, that appear to discover a want of integrity.' And as I always believed, whenever such a case occurred, it discovered more of the vanity natural to man, than any want of integrity, to accept an office for which the party was not perfectly well qualified; I cannot help admiring the candour and charity of the Senate; who while they doubt whether the opinion proceeded from ignorance or impure motives yet declare that it appears to discover a want of integrity. I now come

in the second place to enquire how, or by what means, the claims of those whose interest was likely to be affected by this opinion, could be secured, and whether any such attempt was made. The legislature of this State, have by the constitution, no appellate or controlling jurisdiction over questions depending or determined in the court of justice; the decision therefore in the case of *Kenion vs M'Connell*, could be effected if final in itself, by no legislative act. But the fact is, it is not final, the court having granted a rehearing. But the interests of those whose claims depended on certificates of a similar nature might be secured by a legislative act. The two judges gave their opinion on the construction of the land law, the other judge differed with them in that construction and the reasons of each in favor of the construction they have given to the law, is inserted on the records of the court. Can any thing be more obvious than that the interests of all such claimants might be secured by a law explanatory of that which has caused the doubt. In the British statute book, and the collection of the acts of the Virginia assembly, you will find many statutes or acts, amendments, explanatory or declaratory of former laws, & among the latter some explanatory or declaratory of laws, on which their claims are founded. And in these cases you will generally find either from the preamble of the statutes or acts, or from the history of the times, that they have been occasioned by judicial decisions. The laws which are in force in Kentucky, are the same as our own legislature, the acts or assembly of Virginia, and a part of the English laws; the two last describe their validity, except in the cases provided for by the compact, not from the legislative authority of Virginia or England, but because they are declared to be the laws of this State by the convention which formed the constitution or by the legislature.

If a doubt should arise concerning either of these laws, the legislature is competent, either to repeal, alter, or amend them. But the legislature of Kentucky is not competent to repeal, alter, amend, explain, or declare the meaning of any law, which devotes its validity from any other source than their authority, or rather, the authority of the people whom they represent. They cannot alter the constitution, because the people have delegated no such power to them, nor can they alter the compact with the State of Virginia, without the assent of that State, because the people whom they represent could not delegate to them such power.

This is the case with respect to the land law, for it is declared by the compact that all private rights and interests of land derived from the laws of Virginia, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed State, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this State. But the legislatures of the two States may explain the land law, because the same power which has enacted a law or given validity to a law before enacted is also competent to repeal, amend, or explain it. This power at the time the compact was formed, was vested in the representatives of the people of Virginia and Kentucky assembled together; it is still vested in their representatives who now constitute two different assemblies.

TYRANNOCRACY.
(To be continued.)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on South Elkhorn about six miles from Lexington, a bay mare colt, judged to be seven or eight months old appears to be of a small growth appraised to three pounds.
Abraham Bowman.
Dec. 13, 1794.

Lexington, February 14.

[From The Columbian Chronicle.]

GEORGE-TOWN, Dec. 5.
Many concurrent evidences seem to have put beyond a doubt that there exists a formidable infurrection in the south of Prussia, in favour of the rights of man, and that the king has been compelled to suspend his persecution of the papalistic Poles, to reduce his own armies to a state of their duty.

In New-Jersey there is written and very generally signed by men of note a petition and remonstrance to both houses of Congress against "the excessive salaries paid both to the legislative & executive officers of our government" the dispoition be tween the pay of a soldier and member of Congress, which is as sixty to one, and the unfairness of giving the cashier cents per mile, and the other only ten cents per day on their return home.

From a London paper.

The greatest part of the persons who have left England to settle in America are a very well paid, they being fellows of such principles that any well regulated government and happy country would be glad to be rid of them.

December 9.

A correspondent enquires of Mr. Edmondson and Co.—What is the whole republic of North America but a self created society? What are the states of which it is composed but self created societies—Whence did the United States derive their happy glorious independence? Did they not owe unanimously acknowledge allegiance to Great Britain and did Great Britain ever voluntarily relinquish her claim to the government of them?—Did not her ministers reproach them as a self created society—and, in speaking of their government, carefully cite the constitutional terms of their pretended Congress?

Do not the tyrants of Great Britain still endeavour to check investigation into their measures, and the free circulation of public opinion, with a cruelty that would disgrace the savages of the wilderness?—An liberty exist, except in a self created and self governed society?

FOR SALE FOR CASH.

FOUR out of LOTS in the town of Lexington, all joining each other, containing nearly twenty-two acres, about twelve of which are cleared and the balance well timbered, on which there is a good dwelling house, with other necessary out houses, a never failing spring, a young thriving apple orchard of seven fifty and seventy trees; also peach and cherry trees, pleasantly situated. Also an In LOT in said town. For terms apply to

JOHN BOB.

WHEREAS the Roman Catholic Society of Woodford and Scott counties in the vicinity of the forks of Elkhorn, on the 24 ult. purchased 200 acres of land of Major Thomas Quirk, who was assignee of Robert Sawyers, for the purpose of church land, on the north side of Elkhorn, adjoining Denton's military survey and others. And whereas we are fearful there may be superior interfering claims to said lands, and being desirous of improving the same we therefore most humbly beg all those who have claims to said lands which they conceive, to be better, to make them known to us; we also inform the public, that we have purchased 200 acres as aforesaid, of the said Quirk, our choice of the part not before that time disposed of.

Joseph Fenwick,

William Fenwick.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty or ninety acres of fertile land, about three or four miles from Lexington, with about forty acres cleared, four of which are meadow, with a good hewed log house well shingled, 24 by 18, and other convenient houses, well watered with several never failing springs, and a good nursery of peach and apple trees; for terms apply to the subscriber living about a mile and a half from Lexington.

Moses Hall.

AS one of the subscribers intends starting to Philadelphia about the twenty fifth instant, they are therefore under the necessity of calling on those indebted to them, to come and settle their respective accounts before that time.

P. Caldwell, & Co.

February 10, 1795.

TEN Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on 20th inst. about two years ago, a family, a likely negro woman, between twenty and thirty years of age, has a lump on her left arm between her elbow and wrist, she has kept a considerable time in Woodford county near Crittenden's camp, her toes on each of her feet are cramped. Whoever will deliver said woman to me shall receive the above reward.

Joan Kinkade.

Feb. 11, 1795.

TEN Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Mason county, near the fourth end of Washington, a NEGRO FELLOW named Thompson, aged twenty five years, five feet nine inches high, tall, well made, and stands well and wise on his legs, subject to laugh when he speaks, something out of the mouth, with remarkable large white teeth, and black skin, had on when he went away, a wool hat, with high crown and facings, a brown linen waistcoat, a pair of lather overalls, and a pair of linen ones he wore over them; Whoever brings him to me, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the county he ran from, and reasonable charges; and half that sum if taken in the county, paid by me.

Elijah Richards.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the building of a jail for Harrison county, will be let to the lowest bidder on the first Tuesday in March next at the town of Cynthiana, being court day for said county, to be built of hewed logs on the public ground in Cynthiana, the plan and terms of which will be made known that day. Bond and security will be required of the undertaker for the performance thereof. By order of court.

Ter. W. Moore, C. H. C.

Feb. 3, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Bartlet, deceased, are requested to call and make payment of their respective balances, and those who may have accounts against said estate are earnestly requested to deliver the same legally proven to.

James Wood, Executor.

FOUND

ON the road leading from Paris to my house, a piece of money, which the owner may have by applying to me and paying charges.

Elezemon Bailey.

Jan. 26, 1795.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable lot, sixty six feet front, next door to Love and Brents, on which is a two story frame house finished, with a cellar under it, also a good kitchen, and stable. For terms apply to the subscriber.

B. Duke.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and acquaintances, that they have rented the house and billiard table lately occupied by Capt. McCoy, where they mean to keep a coffee house; all those gentlemen who think proper to favour them with their company, may depend upon having particular attention paid them.

Daily & Stewart.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the dividing ridge between Paint lick and Silver creek, a brown or dark bay mare, three years old next spring, about four feet six inches high, some white on her near hind foot, no brand perceivable, posted and appraised to six pounds. John Bradley.

Medison, Nov. 10, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on M'b's hill's run, about five miles from Miller's mills, on Fingston's fork of Licking, Bourbon county, a gray mare, seven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, shod before, appraised to twelve pounds. Francis M'Donal.

December 29, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Main elkhorn, near Cone's mill, a dark bay horse, 8 years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder K and on the off shoulder and buttock MB trots naturally, appraised to twelve pounds. Likewise a bright bay, seven years old, fourteen hands one half high, branded on the near buttock M a small star in his fore head, a few saddle spots on his back, appraised to fifteen pounds. William Manning.

Woodford, Nov. 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the grape vine bottom Merce county, a bay filly, two years old last spring, thirteen hands and a half high, no brand perceivable, appraised to nine pounds. William Curry.

Nov. 25, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living one mile from Doherty's mill, one bay mare, seven years old last spring, some saddle spots no brand perceivable, near fourteen hands high, posted and appraised to eleven pounds. Also one black colt two years old next spring, no brands, trots, appraised to five pounds. Thomas Wallen.

Scott county Dec. 2, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Harrison county near the mouth of Grays run, a gray mare, and an iron gray horse colt, the mare fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, no brand perceivable, has on a very good bell, appraised to eight pounds.

Michael Fove.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the head of Huston, Bourbon county, a bay mare three years old thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus C a large star in her fore head, appraised to seven pounds. Moses Hall.

Dec. 25, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Flat creek, one mile and a half from the mouth, a black horse, fourteen hands one inch high, about nine years old, three white feet, a star and snip, blind of the right eye. John Immel.

December 10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Springfield, Washington, a bright sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, paces and trots, a bald face, the two off feet white, branded on the near shoulder JA in a piece, posted and appraised to twelve pounds.

Benjamin Hardin.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the head of Chaplin, a sorrel filly, trots, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, has a star in her forehead, no brand appraised to seven pounds ten shillings. William Guthrie.

Jan. 10, 1795.

CASH

Will be given for WORKING OXEN, Or large STEARS suitable for the yoke; also a number of strong ROAD WAGGONS.

I Will attend for the purpose of purchasing the above articles, at Paris, in Bourbon, on the 17th and 18th instant; at Winchester, in Clarke county, on the 20th and 21st; at Harrodsburg, on the 24th and 25th; and Woodford court house, on the 27th and 28th; at Madison, court house, on the 3d and 4th of March; and at Lexington, on the 6th and 10th.

N. SHAW, Att. Q. M.

February 11, 1795.

To be Sold

In the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th day of March, (being Fayette court day.)

Sixty in Lots,

Lying in the town of PORT- WILLIAM, (at the mouth of the Kentucky.) Twelve months credit will be given the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

Benjamin Craig, & James Hawkin.

TAKEN up without the fence, near the mouth of the river, living in Clarke county on Grady lick creek, a bay mare, four years old fourteen hands high with three white feet, and a white face has also a small under her belly, and branded on the near shoulder W appraised to eight pounds.

Cornelius De niche.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Shelby county, on Bullskin creek, about eight or nine miles from Shelby court house, a dark bay mare four years old, fourteen hands one inch high, branded on the near shoulder thus I had part of a hemp rope round her neck, midling long twitch tail and main, a natural trover, appraised to twenty pounds.

Benjamin Vancleave.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the county of Woodford, on Kentucky river, one mile above the mouth of clear creek, a bay horse, judged to be nine years old, branded on the left shoulder and buttock IH the right hind foot white, much scarred with the smalls, trots natural, some white hairs in his fore head, and some on his right ear. ALSO a brown filly one year old past, a star in her fore head, one hind foot white trots natural, no perceivable brand, the horse appraised to nine pounds ten shillings, the filly to eight pounds ten shillings.

JOHN FINN.

December 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county on the waters of Small mountain creek, a roan filly, three years old, four feet eight inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus P some white in her fore head, posted and appraised to twelve pounds.

William Allison.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Dry run, near George town, Scott county, a sorrel filly, supposed to be three years old past, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands high, marked in the fore head nearly thus Y appraised to five pounds ten shillings.

Zac Masterton.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the first of April last in Fayette county, two fillys, two and three years old this spring, neither docked nor branded, one a chestnut and the other a pale sorrel or rather grayish, both blazed faced and manes mixed with white; whoever will secure them and give information so that I get them shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable charges paid by

Elizabeth Head,

Near Frankfort.

February 2795.

*1w

A few Copies of the ACTS passed at the last Session of the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for file at this Office.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Library on Tuesday the 27th of January, the plan of the Library was established, and the following persons were appointed to form a committee for 1795: Robt. Barr, John Bradford, John Breckenridge, James Brown, R. W. Downing, Thos. Hart, Thos. January, James Parker, Samuel Price, Frederick Ridgely, H. Toulmin, James Trotter.

The said committee met on Jan. 31st, and resolved that this committee do meet again at Mr. M'Nair's at 4 o'clock on Saturday the fourteenth of February.

That whereas there are upwards of 100 shares already purchased in the Library; the money shall be sent forward and a purchase made of books by one of the earliest opportunities; and the subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any member of the committee, and to mention what books they would wish to have purchased, as the committee will at the next meeting appropriate the money of those who do not think fit to avail themselves of the privilege granted to them by the constitution of the Library, of ordering what books they please to the amount of their subscriptions.

THO: HART Chairman.
H. TOULMIN Clerk.

For Sale.

By WILLIAM TOP, opposite Maff. Love & Brent's tavern, Lexington. A QUANTITY of WATCH GLASSES, from No. 11, to No. 24, a seven Dollars the gross, for 12 shillings the dozen, or a single one for six pence, and put in for a shilling; also a quantity of ALIN-SIRINGS, and a few BOWS and FENDANTS, at February 6.

Taken up by the subscriber at his ferry on the Kentucky river, in Mercer county, a bay mare, about five years old, thirteen hands three inches high, no brand perceivable; appraised to 91.
Also a chestnut sorrel horse colt, two years old next spring, neither docked nor branded, has a large star; appraised to 91.

Henry Miller.

December 26, 1794.

For Sale.

EIGHT hundred acres of valuable land on Cartwrights creek in Washington county, joining Col Caldwell and Daniel Owens Pre-emption. For terms apply to the subscriber living on Stoner's fork of Licking.

Laban Ship.

The above mentioned land was patented in the name of Thomas Evans.

February 2, 1795.

4w

Taken up by the subscriber, on the head of Hancock's fork, Bourbon, a bay mare, about five years old, about four feet nine inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus: appraised to 121.

Walter Shropshire.

October 15, 1794.

Taken up by the subscriber living near Peyton's lick, a bay mare, two years old, neither docked nor branded, 12 hands high, with a star in her face and lip appraised to seven pounds. Likewise a bay mare two years old neither docked nor branded, with a small star in her forehead, about thirteen hands one inch high; appraised to four pounds.

EZEKIEL YORK.

Dec. 17, 1794.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Hickman creek, a bay mare, three or four years old, thirteen hands three inches high, no brand to be seen, has a star in her face, a white spot on her off hind foot under the footlock, also on the fore part of said foot appraised to six pounds fifteen shillings.

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

Nov. 8, 1794.

FLAX SEED.

The subscriber will give CASH for good clean Flax seed, at his Oil Mill near Lexington.

Edward Howe.

February 2. 3w

A large Company will meet at the Crab orchard on the 19th in order to start through the wilderness on the 20th inst.

February 5.

WANTED—A good Brick-Maker for the ensuing season. For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

John Smith.

Feb. 2.

HOSE who were pleased to favor me with their business in the courts of Fayette, Scott, and Woodford, are hereby informed that I have committed to Mr. Brodnax, who will attend those courts, the completion of that business; and am respectfully their very humble servant,

H. Marshall.

January 20.

2w

To be sold.

THREE hundred acres of first rate land about nine miles from Lexington, near the head of Jefferson, on which is a good square log house, kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable and an excellent horse mill, with two pale of stones, known by the name of the Cove (Horse) Mill, a good Hemp Mill, about four acres of meadow, two pasture lots of two acres each, 4 acres planted with 100 apple trees, and about 100 peach trees, and near 40 acres of plow land in 3 fields. The above being Military Land, the right is indisputable. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Andrew M'Calla.

February 5.

tf.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have this day opened a House of ENTERTAINMENT in Lexington, at the corner of Back and Short Streets and next door to Capt. McCoy's Billiard table, where they hope by assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public. The choicest of liquors may always be had there, with general usage and moderate charges. Select companies may be accommodated with private rooms, and dinner or supper on the shortest notice. The greatest care will be taken of gentlemen's horses.

Hon. Fitz Gerald,
Rebecca Evans.

Nov. 29.

N. B. Generous wages will be given for an active, industrious boy and girl.

The Highest Price

Given for all kinds of

F U R S.

BY the subscriber at his Hat-Manufactory in Lexington.

Montgomery Bell.

December 16.

tf.

Convenient house and lot, on the main street, in the town of Lexington.

J. Moore.

Taken up by the subscriber on Dicksriver, a red steer, with some white under one of his flanks two or three years old, last spring, marked with a crop in the right ear and a slit in the left, appraised to five dollars. Reuben Paine.

Nov. 13, 1794.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Kenney of the county of Madison, who was committed to the public jail at Lexington, on the charge of murder, did escape from confinement, and whereas an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly authorizes the Governor to offer a reward for apprehending criminals in certain cases.

I, Isaac Shelby, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do offer the above reward of one hundred dollars, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Kenney and deliver him to the keeper of the public jail in Lexington. The said reward to be paid agreeably to the direction of the said recited act.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Frankfort, December 19, 1794.

Nail Manufactory, in Lexington.

The subscribers having on hand a general assortment of Nails, Brads and Spriggs, will sell them at the following prices, to wit: 10d. 2d. 20d. and flooring brads at 1.4 pr. lb. by the quantity of 100 lb. or more, or by retail at 1/6. 8d. do. at 1/6 by the quantity or 1/8 by retail. 6d. do. at 1/8 by the quantity or 1/10 by retail. 4d. do. and spriggs at 2/6.

A number of Journeymen Nail-ors wanted, to whom generous wages will be given in Cash. They would wish also to take a few sensible, sprightly negro boys of about 14 or 15 years of age, as they can agree with their owners or they would give cash for such at reasonable prices.

THOMAS HART & Son.

Taken up by the subscriber in Lincoln, an old brown cow, with a crop in the left and a slit and under keel in the right ear; appraised to 21.

John Short.

Sept. 16, 1794.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all those for whom Terrell & Hawkins cleared out preemptions in Kentucky; that they are ready to make divisions of the Lands, in order that they may be registered for the payment of taxes, & we shall only enter the proposals of Terrell & Hawkins. We are ready to survey the preemption upon Miller Edwards's improvement on the Ohio below the mouth of Scioto, and also that upon Naih. H. Triplett's improvement whenever the improvement shall be shown.

Richard Terrell, & Ant's for James Hawkins, Terrell & Hawkins.

Lexington, August 29, 1794.

NOTICE.

I have opened a

COMMISSION OFFICE

AT the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bradford, near the lower end of the Main street in Lexington; where attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, and to the investigation of titles thereto. I will also settle accounts, collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with.

RICHARD TERRELL.

P. S. I have some valuable lands for sale in the counties of Mason and Shelby, and also in the military line south west of the Ohio, upon very low terms for cash. tf

Taken up by the subscriber on South Elkhorn, Fayette county, a black Mare with a brown nose, near four feet six inches high, two years old last spring, no brand perceivable, appraised to 61.

Jacob Wolf.

Jan. 19, 1795.

FOR SALE.

1400 Acres of LAND, On the waters of Tates and Silver creek, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Quinn and Christopher Irvine.

1400 Acres adjoining the above, on Taylors fork of Silver creek. 1400 Acres on Paint lick on the trace from Boonborough to Logan's station, adjoining John Mayo, William Kirtly and Josepa Craig's land.

1000 Acres on the North fork of Rockcastle, on the trace leading from Boonborough to the Hazle Patch.

1000 Acres adjoining, including the trace.

8000 Acres, lying on the Dividing Ridge, on the trace leading from Boonborough to Logan's, between the forks of Tates and Silver creek.

2000 Acres on the waters of Otter creek, adjoining Joseph Phelps settlement and preemption, and Bowles' preemption.

2000 Acres on the waters of Silver and Muddy creek, adjoining Samuel Smith's settlement of Wabber.

500 Acres adjoining William Hancock's settlement and preemption.

11,000 Acres on the fourth side of Limestone river, in the land laid apart for the late American army.

4000 Acres on Station Camp creek, near Hill's station.

1000 Acres lying on main Muddy creek, above Crew's preemption.

1250 Acres lying on Silver and Station Camp creeks, adjoining Luttrell's preemption.

The above Lands were all located by Green Clay esq. of Madison county (in the name of William Mayo, in the years 180, 1781) who can show and give all necessary information to any persons inclinable to purchase.

1000 Acres Military Land granted in the name of John Royce, on the waters of Grave creek, a branch of Green river, adjoining Robert Beall's survey, within the Green River settlements.

1000 Acres granted to Henry Lee esq. on a warrant issued the 15th October 1779 and surveyed in 1781, in Nelson county on the waters of Mill creek near Baird town, whereon are several settlements already improved. Matthew Walton esq. can show this land.

2000 Acres Military Land, granted to Capt. Abner Crump, on Green river near the landing of Cumberland trace. Capt. Abraham Chapman can give further information, located by him.

8000 Acres granted to Jacob Rubsamen, near the mouth of main Licking, located by William Kennedy esq. of Mercer county, and surveyed under his direction.

10,000 Acres surveyed for Jacob Rubsamen, on the waters of State creek, located and surveyed under the direction of said Kennedy.

2666 2/3 Acres military land, granted to Lieut. William Smith, on Green river.

The above Lands will be sold, on low terms for cash or produce and the terms made easy to the purchasers.

JOHN FOWLER.

June 12, 1794.

tf

Notice.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond, dated September 4, 1794, given to Charnock Self in Lexington, for sixty pounds, due on the fourth of September 1795, as I am determined not to pay it, until the said Charnock Self makes me an indisputable title to the land for which the said bond was given.

*2w

John Skirvin.

Just Published And for sale at this Office, DIALOGUES ON THE UNIVERSAL RESTORATION.